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FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER
1300 I STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3315

EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/820,552

Applicant(s)

HIGGINS ET AL.

Examiner

Javid A Amini

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Delorme et al.
(herein after referred as a Delorme) US patent 5,848,373 with published date of Dec. 8, 1998.

1. Claim 1,

As per claim 1, “selecting a boundary of a geographic region in a first map”, Delorme in abstract and in col. 1, lines 46-65 teaches, how to select a boundary of a geographic region in a map. Applicant claims that “Converting the boundary in the selected geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary in a second map”, Delorme in col. 5, lines 53-67 discloses, that converts the boundary means indicating generalized location of latitude/longitude or other geographical coordinate system locatable objects for correlation of location on a corresponding printed map. Applicant claims that “configuring the boundary in the first map for displaying in a first area of a display and configuring the corresponding boundary in the second map for display in a second area of the display”, Delorme in Figs. 2 and 3 illustrates clearly the claim invention.

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2. Claims 2,3,4,5 and 6, "loading the first map", Delorme in Fig. 14F illustrates a simplified diagrammatic view of a central headquarters location where the indicia marking the accident location on the printed map are scanned into the central computer database along with sufficient context from the corresponding grid quadrangle of the printed map. Then the printed map can be loaded into a computer display. Applicant claims in claim 3, "comprises loading the second map", and Delorme in Fig. 3A illustrates clearly item 18 the step of loading the second map (latitude/longitude) of the location. Applicant claims in claims 4 and 5, that "wherein configuring further comprises displaying the first map and the second map", Delorme in Fig. 8 illustrates for example, information on a particular hotel appears in the input stream as a record consisting of associated text and graphic information in ascertainable formats with the location of the hotel indicated by street address, phone number and UTM coordinates. If enabled and included in a particular CAMLS implementation, appropriate conversion routines sort and recompose this raw data packet into text, graphics and database formats readily assailable by CAMLS. Other conversion procedures focus on the location indicators, i.e. UTM coordinates, street address, and telephone number, converting each into lat/longs or grid names, checks the various location indicators for congruence and resolving any conflicts between location indicators by pre-defined procedures. The overall conversion process also installs all the reorganized information into the standard CAMLS data structure of FIG. 8. Applicant claims in claim 6 that "further comprising displaying a first region of the first map and a second region of the second map, wherein the first region is substantially similar to the second region", However, Delorme in (col. 58, lines 55-60) discloses that the user cross references, coordinates, and correlates the display of the unique grid

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quadrangle US-SW-C4-B2-D1 with the corresponding grid quadrangle of a CAMLS printed map for reference to other surface features and mapping features.

3. Claims 7 and 8,

“wherein the first map is a georeferenced map”, and “wherein the second map is a georeferenced map”, Delorme in col. 1, lines 26-45 discloses that the invention also provides a novel grid system for user correlation of location data and other specified data between the diverse media. The spatially or geographically related data are correlated and coordinated internally by a computer according to the present invention with reference to a common geographical coordinate system such as the standard latitude/longitude location coordinate system. The spatially related data is correlated and coordinated intuitively by the user between human readable forms of the map using the new grid system and uniquely named grid quadrangles of constant scale. The invention permits correlation, coordination and communication of diverse data such as location data, geographical and GIS data, related text and alphanumeric data, mapping data, and visual, auditory, and other sensory data. Data may be derived from any state of the art available inputs to the system local or remote, internal or external, and the data correlated and coordinated in diverse media according to the invention can be made available in any state of the art outputs and can be communicated to any location.

4. Claim 9,

“wherein each of said boundaries is associated with a plurality longitude coordinates and a plurality of latitude coordinates”, Delorme in col. 4, lines 39-53 discloses that the Camls system of the invention adds a computer dimension to the printed maps and is therefore intended to provide intelligent printed maps. The computer correlates, coordinates, and communicates

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information in a common geographical coordinate system such as the latitude/longitude coordinate system. An object of the invention is to provide direct visual display of intelligent map location information on grid quadrangles of a PDA/PC/EC display for correlation with printed maps depicting geographical areas coinciding with the geographical areas of the grid quadrangles. Coordination and correlation of spatially related data by the user is accomplished intuitively without requiring the user to make any latitude and longitude measurements or UTM determinations or any mathematical calculations whatever.

5. Claims 10, 11 and 12,

“converting the boundary in the selected geographic region of the first map from a first map coordinate system into an intermediate georeferenced coordinate system”, and “wherein converting further comprises associating a georeferenced coordinate in the first map with a georeferenced coordinate in the second map”, and “wherein converting further comprises converting a georeferenced coordinate from the first map into an internal coordinate in the second map”, the step is inherent because in order to provide the right coordinates, one must convert the results of correlation from XY coordinates to Latitude/longitude and vice versa.

Delorme in Fig. 8 illustrates conversion procedures focus on the location indicators, i.e. UTM coordinates, street address, and telephone number, converting each into lat/longs or grid names, checking the various location indicators for congruence and resolving any conflicts between location indicators by pre-defined procedures.

6. Claim 13,

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“further comprising receiving a user input to select a new geographic region in the first map”, the step is inherent because the user must be able to interact with new limitation and add new parameters to georeferenced map.

7. Claim 14,

“further comprising determining a plurality of georeferenced coordinates for the new geographic”, the step is inherent because the user must be able to interact with new limitation and add new parameters to georeferenced map.

8. Claim 15,

“further comprising determining a plurality of georeferenced coordinates for a new boundary in the second map, such that the new boundary coordinate of the second map correspond to a new boundary coordinates in the first map”, the step is inherent because georeferenced coordinates with new limitations will be affecting other maps that are using the coordinates from reference data.

9. Claim 16,

“further comprising configuring the new boundary of the first map for display”, the step is inherent because, Delorme in Fig. 8 illustrates for example, information on a particular hotel appears in the input stream as a record consisting of associated text and graphic information in ascertainable formats with the location of the hotel indicated by street address, phone number and UTM coordinates. If enabled and included in a particular CAMLS implementation, appropriate conversion routines sort and recompose this raw data packet into text, graphics and database formats readily assailable by CAMLS. Other conversion procedures focus on the location indicators, i.e. UTM coordinates, street address, and telephone number, converting each

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into lat/longs or grid names, checks the various location indicators for congruence and resolving any conflicts between location indicators by pre-defined procedures.

10. Claim 17,

“further comprising configuring the new boundary of the second map for display”, the step is inherent because, Delorme in Fig. 8 illustrates for example, information on a particular hotel appears in the input stream as a record consisting of associated text and graphic information in ascertainable formats with the location of the hotel indicated by street address, phone number and UTM coordinates. If enabled and included in a particular CAMLS implementation, appropriate conversion routines sort and recompose this raw data packet into text, graphics and database formats readily assailable by CAMLS. Other conversion procedures focus on the location indicators, i.e. UTM coordinates, street address, and telephone number, converting each into lat/longs or grid names, checks the various location indicators for congruence and resolving any conflicts between location indicators by pre-defined procedures.

11. Claim 18,

“selecting a boundary in a geographic region of a first map”, Delorme in abstract and in col. 1, lines 46-65 teaches, how to select a boundary of a geographic region in a map. “converting the boundary in the selected geographic region of the first map into a corresponding boundary in a second map”, Delorme in col. 5, lines 53-67 discloses, that converts the boundary means indicating generalized location of latitude/longitude or other geographical coordinate system locatable objects for correlation of location on a corresponding printed map. Applicant claims in claim 18, that “displaying the boundary from the first map in a first area of a display and

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displaying the corresponding boundary from the second map in a second area of the display”,
Delorme in Figs. 2 and 3 illustrates clearly the claim invention.

12. Claim 19,

“further comprising: displaying a first region of the first map, and a second region of the second map, wherein the first region is substantially similar to the second region”, Delorme in (col. 58, lines 55-60) discloses that the user cross references, coordinates, and correlates the display of the unique grid quadrangle US-SW-C4-B2-D1 with the corresponding grid quadrangle of a CAMLS printed map for reference to other surface features and mapping features. Applicant claims in claim 19 that “receiving a user input to select a new boundary in the first map”, the step is inherent because the user must be able to interact with new limitation and add new parameters to georeferenced map. “determining coordinates for the new boundary in the first map”, the step is inherent because the user must be able to interact with new limitation and add new parameters to georeferenced map. “determining coordinates for a new boundary in the second map such that the coordinates for the new boundary in the second map relate to the new boundary in the first map”, the step is inherent because georeferenced coordinates with new limitations will be affecting other maps that are using the coordinates from reference data.

13. Claim 20,

“selecting a boundary of a geographic region in a first map”, Delorme in abstract and in col. 1, lines 46-65 teaches, how to select a boundary of a geographic region in a map. “converting the boundary into a corresponding boundary in a second map”, Delorme in col. 5, lines 53-67 discloses, that converts the boundary means indicating generalized location of latitude/longitude or other geographical coordinate system locatable objects for correlation of location on a

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corresponding printed map. Applicant claims that “displaying the boundary in the first map in a first area of a display and displaying the corresponding boundary in the second map in a second area of the display”, Delorme in Figs. 2 and 3 illustrates clearly the claim invention.

Conclusion

Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p) on Feb 28, 2003 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 609(B)(2)(i). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini


JEFFERY BRIEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER